The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866. NO. 41.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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LAW PARTNERSHIP.

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
J. W. MATTERN,
WM. A. SIPE.
feb21-ly

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no8-6m*

Exchange Hote ,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. nol-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill-street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electrician, Jackson House, Huntingdon.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Marklesburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P. BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

—Breeding cages for canary birds just received and for sale at Lewis's.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

Letter from India.

BY J. D. BROWN.

Since the date of my last letter I have been what we call *itinerating*, i. e., traveling with my tent and preaching among the towns and villages.—On one of these tours I attended what is called "The Neemkar Mala." At Neemkar there is a celebrated Hindoo shrine or place of pilgrimage. Hindoos come by the thousand, even from very great distances, to make offerings and to bathe in the sacred pool, which is surrounded by temples filled with idols. Missionaries frequently attend these malas in order to preach to the crowds who are always to be found there on such occasions. Neemkar is about 25 miles from Seetapore—my home—so I sent my tent out the day before, and on Friday afternoon I mounted my horse and rode out and found my tent up and my dinner—or as you would say, supper—ready. In India we do not have dinner in the middle of the day. During much of the year the heat is so great that it would be very uncomfortable work eating at noon. So we rise early in the morning, take a cup of tea, and attend to our out door work before breakfast, which meal generally comes on the table between 9 and 10 o'clock. Then we have dinner between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, after which we can go out and preach again, or attend to any out door work which may be on our hands.

The next day the people came crowding in from all sides, preceded, as is their custom, by bands of men and women, singing and playing on very primitive and, to my ear, unmusical instruments. The principal points which seemed to be aimed at were noise and discord. Taking a stroll among the temples I noticed a lot of lazy well fed Brahmins sitting on the steps of one, playing cards, which, by the way, is a very common amusement among all classes of natives in India; and, like their dishonest paternity in more enlightened countries, they gamble for money or almost anything else. These Brahmins are the pest and curse of India. They extort money from the people by all manner of deception.

One of them, a man of considerable intelligence, who has just joined our church on probation, told me the following trick by which they collect untold sums of money from their superstitious countrymen: These religious mendicants daub their faces with ashes—put on a peculiar style of clothing, consisting chiefly of a long strip of coarse muslin dyed yellow; string a great lot of sacred beads around their necks, and with a large dried gourd suspended like a shot pouch from the shoulder, and one of the very crookedest bamboos they can find for a cane, they wander here and there and every where through the whole country.—Stopping a few days in one village and then going on to another. The poor ignorant villagers think them very holy, and feed them wherever they go. Of course in this way they find out a great deal about the past and present history of the families in the villages they visit. Now let us see to what good advantage they turn the knowledge thus secured. After a long tour of this kind they come back to their homes at some one of the shrines of a certain deity. By and bye, many of these same villagers will come to a Mala at the shrine where the mendicant lives. There have been so many mendicants in their villages that they do not recognize any of them. So one "Faqir," for that is what they are called, goes up to a villager and says:—"Your name is Ram Deen. Your father Buldar of Ruttunpore died five years ago last March. He had promised to pay (and here the sum will be large or small according to the ability of the villager) ten rupees at this shrine but he died without doing so and is kept standing at the door of heaven and cannot get in until the money is paid. Now, surely, you are not going to let your poor father stand there year after year when you can gain admittance for him by paying so small a sum." The poor villager is thunderstruck, and says to himself "it must be true, for Ram Deen is my name and my father Buldar did die just where and when this good man says." Of course he asks the Faquir how he came to know all this, but he is ready with the following reply: "An angel who pitied your father came and told me in order that I might inform you."—Ram Deen pays over the ten rupees and goes on his way rejoicing to know that he has been able to secure so happy a lot for his father. Faquir pockets the money and congratulates himself that he has enough to keep him comfortably a month.

It may be asked why the Brahmins possess so much influence over the people in India. My readers must remember that of the various "castes" among the Hindoos the Brahmins stand highest. All the minor divisions of caste proceed from main branches. According to Mann, the Brahmins, Kshatniyas, Varsyas, and Sudras, sprang respectively from the mouth, the arm, the thigh and the foot of Brahma. Hence the Brahmin claim to be superior to all others. They say the Sudras were created simply to serve the Brahmins, &c. It is easy to see that the whole system is the invention of the Brahmins.

But to return to the Mala. Hindoo merchants, like some men of their calling in other countries, generally manage to make religion "pay." A few days previous to a Mala they gather in from all quarters and are ready to supply the crowds with almost anything they would be likely to demand. A piece of ground is set apart for their special accommodation, and each trader stretches a few yards of coarse muslin over a couple of bamboos—"opens out"—and half an hour after his arrival on the ground, is doing a brisk business. Here he remains during the continuance of the Mala, usually from five to ten days,—finds time some morning to bathe in the sacred water, and at the close of the performance returns to his town or village, quite well satisfied with the result of his journey, for he has not only washed away his sins (so he thinks) but has made a handsome profit on his goods.

It would be impossible to describe the scene I witnessed on Sabbath morning, that, as it happened, being the day specially set apart for bathing and presenting offerings to the idols, or rather to the Brahmins who get their living in this way. I left my tent early in the morning and made my way through the dense crowd to the steps of the tank or pond in which the poor devotees were bathing. Such a sight! Little children supported by their parents, and decrepid old men and women held up by their relatives, were plunging into the water, dipping their heads under three times, then scrabbling up the steps and pushing their way through the crowds to the groves, where they had left a few dry clothes in the care of some neighbor. The air was quite cold and I saw old women shaking as with ague as they tottered along in their wet clothes.—The tank is not over one hundred feet square, and I have no doubt that not less than five thousand persons dipped themselves in its filthy waters during that Sabbath morning!

Several times during the day I tried to preach to hundreds who were assembled in the vicinity of the tank.—Of the idols and the offerings made to them I may write in another letter.—After spending several days preaching and selling and distributing religious books, I returned to a place called Misrik, which is also visited by the pilgrims who go to Neemkar. Here I found my wife and children who had come out in a "doby," a kind of palanquin carried on the shoulders of four men. Having our tent put up there we preached to the multitudes two or three days. In Misrik I found a great pile of broken images, which the people said had been lying there ever since the days of Alimgir, a Mohammedan king who had caused all images to be destroyed throughout this part of India, with the hope that the Hindoos would give up idolatry, but they have gotten up the pieces of their maltreated deities, and worship them to this day.

The Government has established a school in the place; but I found but few boys in attendance. The people say, "We get our living from the pilgrims who come here, and our children will do the same; so where is the use in their learning to read?" I examined the classes in Urdoo and Hindee, and gave each boy a book. Having work demanding my presence in my station we returned home.

Will not the readers of the *Globe* give freely of their money to help enlighten these poor ignorant and benighted people? And especially would I urge the children of Huntingdon co., many of whom I have addressed in their Sunday Schools, to pray for the salvation of the poor boys and girls of India. How I wish the little readers of the *Globe* could go with me some morning to my school and see nearly one hundred boys—many of them with bright eyes and intelligent countenances—reading their daily lesson in the Testament! I am sure they would be pleased and would be happy to know that one who used to talk with them in their Sunday Schools, now spends many hours in teaching those poor heathen boys the word of God.

Now, I have written a long letter, but it is seldom I find time to devote an hour to what is to me a pleasant task; and as it costs very considerable to send a letter from this far country, I hope you will not think my present letter too long to be interesting.

SEETAPORE, OUDH,
India, January 25, 1866.

[For the Globe.]

Letter from the West.

WESTFORD, WIS., March 27, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last I gave you a brief description of our town; allow me to say in addition there is more business done here in one week than in Huntingdon in two.—These little western towns all assume a business like appearance; at least, all I have seen. People all appear to be employed, each man driving ahead his own affairs. You don't see loafing around the corners and blackguards strolling the streets at night. All is right, everything is safe. The merchant closes his establishment for the day, leaving the windows exposed to burglars, and seeks rest perfectly easy. Such crimes as blackguarding, burglary, petty thieving, etcetera, appear to be unknown. The people delight in their exhibition of wit and sharp dealing. Allow me to say the generality are as witty as the wittiest and as sharp as the sharpest. They are principally from New York, Vermont and Maine; very few Pennsylvanians. My old friend Dr. Mc— of Spruce Creek, remarked to me a few days before I left Huntingdon that I would be tired of Wisconsin before I would be in it long; that nobody lived in Columbia county but Irishmen. In reply I can say it is just the contrary. I have seen but one of those sturdy sons since my arrival. Two or three settlements east of us are German, one west is Welsh, and further west, German and Norwegian. Indians can be seen at almost any time passing on the cars. Thus you perceive the variety is great, notwithstanding the scarcity of Ireland's sons.

The country is beautiful; very level; not rough and rugged as many would readily imagine; not hilly and well timbered as many presume. Timber is scarce. Wood sells readily at $4,50 and $5,00 per cord; boards, common, $18 per one thousand feet; shingles, from $8 to $10 per thousand. Prices correspond nearly with those of home. Wheat, $1,10; flour, $7; oats, 20; corn, 40; butter, 25; beans, $1 per bushel; dressed hogs, $10 per cwt.; eggs, 16; apples, $2; and potatoes, 25 cents. A prime milch cow will readily bring $40, while a good horse—well, nothing to boast of—will sell for $250. The other day I saw a span of mules, considered medium size in Pennsylvania, and very poor at that, bring the nice little sum of $600. Money is plenty here; all that is necessary is some place to invest it. Boarding is reasonable and of very good quality. Talk about your first class hotels and first class boarding in Huntingdon and the Wisconsinites will laugh at you. There is one thing I acknowledge is not very palatable, and that is bread. The western ladies can not compete with eastern ladies in baking; yet the fault is not the ladies, 'tis the wheat of which the flour is made; it being principally spring wheat.

During the last week I traversed over the prairie both east and west, *enjoying the scenery of the country* and sport of a buggy ride. (Westford has two livery stables, therefore there is no trouble getting a "rig.") The towns through which we passed were Fox Lake and Cambria. The former is a place of about 2000 inhabitants; quite a business little town and about five miles east of this. Cambria is a Welsh settlement of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants and a great business place. You may judge when I inform you there are sixteen or eighteen stores in it. Cambria is five miles west of this place In our travels we frequently passed what we supposed to be small hop yards. Great attention is paid to the cultivation of the hop in this State—more perhaps in the western part than here. For ten dollars you can get sufficient roots, or, rather, cuttings of roots, to set out one acre. These roots are placed about 8 feet apart each way. The first year, as the hops don't amount to anything, a crop of corn is raised between the hills, allowing the vines to run on the ground. Before winter sets in they are covered with straw, or a substitute, to shelter from frost. The second year a pole is placed to each hill allowing four or five vines to entwine around it while the balance are covered up with dirt and prepared for future planting. When Fall approaches, the picking begins. Tables are arranged in the hop yard and boxes placed on each side. One box holds seven bushels. One person attends to gathering in the vines and keeping a supply on the table for the pickers, who consist of males and females. The wages last fall was 45 cents for seven bushels, or one box. Two boxes is considered a good day's work, but some females pick two boxes and a half. From the boxes they are taken to the kiln for drying. The kiln consists of two stories, two rooms above and two below; rooms common sized. The first room below contains two large stoves and stove pipe in quantity to encircle the room; above this, or rather the floor of the room above, consists of slats covered with heavy canvass. Upon this the green hops are placed. Tightness of canvass is required to save all the finer portion of hops. After becoming dry, from this room they are shoveled to the adjoining room—floored in the same manner—for cooling, which requires from four days to a week. From this room they are shoveled into a hopper and conveyed into a box, in room No 4, for pressing, on the bottom of which is placed a piece of sacking. The press is put on, which packs about one hundred and fifty lbs. in a bulk. Then the press is removed, the box taken apart, sacking sewed up and the hops are ready for market. Many hop raisers, last fall, realized $1000 per ton, clearing $500 per acre. One ton to the acre is the general produce, so I am informed.

One more idea and I am done.—Would it not be advisable for the farmers on the poor Ridges surrounding Huntingdon, to turn their attention to hop raising, instead of grain? Lick Ridgers, try the experiment, and if it don't pay I will agree to say nothing more on the subject.

Thine truly. WM. H. FLENNER.

The Views of Mr. Lincoln on the Scheme of the Disunionists.

The following important letter on the views of Mr. Lincoln on the Radicals, and the question of restoration, has been addressed to President Johnson by ex-United States Marshal Lamon, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and former law partner:—

Mr. President:—Among the numerous allegations made against you by the ultra abolitionists, I hear none repeated so often as this—that you have deserted the principles upon which you were elected, and turned aside from the path in which your lamented predecessor would have walked if he had lived. It seems to be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used by the radicals for all their purposes, including the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the indefinite postponement of Union and harmony among the States.

I need not say to you or to any well-informed man that the masses of that powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoln and you in the canvass of 1864 were sincerely attached to the Union and devoted believers in the Constitution. They everywhere asserted that the object of the war was to re-establish the Union with the least possible delay, and one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention pledged you both to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in all the States.

It is true that the party included some malignants who hated the Union and tried to destroy it before the war began, and their pretended love of the Union during the war was more than suspected to be insincere and hypocritical; but they kept prudently silent. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was, to best the of my knowledge, the only leading man in the party shameless and impudent enough to avow his hostility to the Union. He was not the exponent of our views, and he represented not even a fractional part of the honest millions who cast their votes, spent their money, and shed their blood to bring back the Government of their fathers. All this you know. I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I claim now to be the same kind of a Republican that I was when I voted for him at his first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this district during the whole of his administration. Down to the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him as well as one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of reconstruction. I was made entirely certain by his own repeated declarations to me that he would exert all his authority, power, and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the energies of his nature were given to a vigorous prosecution of the war while the Rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a vigorous prosecution of peace, as soon as armed hostility should be ended. He knew the base designs of the radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and he was determined to thwart them. As he himself told me very often, if any corroboration of this statement is needed, it may be found in the fact that the ultra abolitionists had actually begun the outcry against him before his death, and the moderate men everywhere, North and South, sincerely mourned his fall as a calamity which deprived them of their best friend. If that inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out, had permitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be as loud in their denunciation of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that man at the other end of the avenue" would have not been one whit less ferocious. Of course he could not and *did not anticipate the precise shape of* the measures which the radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction. The Freedmen's Bureau bill, which recently met its death at your hands, was not born in his lifetime; but I pronounce it a foul slander upon his memory to assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution and so plainly intended to promote the one bad purpose of perpetual disunion.

I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my reverence for his memory is intensified *by the horrible circumstances under* which his high career was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. If there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another, it is the assertion that he would have been the tool and instrument in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WARD H. LAMON

GRAFTING.

Every farmer should learn to do his own grafting. It is a very easy operation when once understood. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stock so that the bark shall not be bruised—and shaping the scion wedge fashion both ways, preserving also the uninjured—and placing the rim of *the wood* of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is no danger of failure, if properly waxed. *We* make a shoulder to the graft and think it adds to the certainty of success, though probably weankens it. We prefer also two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grown more vigorously.

We wish to remind those about preparing grafting wax, that we have found *five* parts of rosin, *one* part of beeswax, and *one* part of tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tineup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PEACE.

Important Proclamation from President Johnson, President of the United States.

Insurrection Declared to be at an End, and the Supremacy of the National Government Fully Established.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of *mere passion or resentment, will recollect* only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, no purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit *of oppression, nor for any purpose* of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. As soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as *having expressed* the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of national unity; and

Whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and,

Whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with which they are united; and,

Whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the natural resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Party Fealty.

It is among the reports from Washington that Senator Sumner is preparing to arraign the President for his veto, on the ground of faithlessness to the principles of the Republican party. Considering how recently Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, separated himself from his friends on a measure to which the Republican party was quite as distinctly committed as it was to the Civil Rights Bill, such a proceeding to say the least, would be not a little audacious. It is conceded that the Representation and Suffrage amendment would have passed but for Mr. Sumner's opposition. The violent and sweeping character of that opposition is without a parallel. No one questions his right to separate himself from his political friends; all will concede that if he really felt the measure was an unwise or dangerous one it was his duty to oppose it. But he should be willing to concede the same right to the President in regard to another measure. He may criticise and condemn the grounds of the veto, but he cannot with consistency assail the President for separating himself from his political friends, for the President has done no more than the Senator himself did on a no less important measure. And in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, we find Mr. Bingham, one of the most astute Republican members of the House, opposing it as unconstitutional, unwise and dangerous. We believe no one has assailed him for apostacy. That he was not successful in his opposition does not alter his position—he would have defeated the bill if he could.

As bearing on the question of party fealty, we may instance the course of Senator Trumbull, on the resolution to unseat Senator Stockton. Although it had been agreed upon, and was as much a party measure as anything could be, and although it was backed by peculiar reasons, and if carried would tend to secure the Civil Rights Bill (of which he was the author) in spite of the veto, Senator Trumbull steadily refused to go with his political friends, and by such refusal, on the first trial defeated the resolution.

No one that we have heard of has denounced him, or proposed to class him with the Copperheads, for no one supposes he is less a Republican now than he was before he separated himself from his political friends on this measure,—and the same may be said of Sen. Sumner. What they might become, into what attitude they might be driven, should the "dogs of war" be let loose upon them, no one can be certain.

We make reference to these cases for the instruction they afford and as a part of the current history of the day. *Pittsburgh Commercial.*

☞Do not live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheel.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, April 11, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

We are opposed to the extreme measures of the radicals in Congress. We are opposed to Stewart's proposition of "*universal amnesty and universal suffrage.*" We don't believe in universal negro suffrage, (which would also give him a right to hold office,) neither do we believe the pardoning by wholesale every rebel in the land a fair or honorable trade to secure universal negro suffrage.

Now that the rebellion is at an end we dont intend to work in harmony with the extremists, Sumner, Wilson, Stevens & Co.—they must be compelled by the people to take a back seat that peace may come—that future troubles may be avoided—that prosperity may prevail throughout the Union. *In Union there is strength*, but there can be no union of action by the Union party on measures to which a large majority of the people are opposed.

☞It is surprisingly strange what a singular phase the Radicals put upon the result of every election now being held. Wherever the National Union party gains the day, they say this is an expression of the people's sentiment against the policy of President Johnson. Copperheads don't bear the stigma of any defeat, but all goes on Mr. Johnson's shoulders. We advise them to make such allusions more general, for when the people do once understand that the question at all elections is "Johnson or anti-Johnson" they will be prepared to meet it, and such overwhelming numbers will rally to his support, as will crush the hopes of the triumphing radicals, and knock their pet policy of universal suffrage into a cocked hat. Bring out your "*big guns*" and let us here them boom. There is no use going behind the bush; make your issues fair and square, and let the people have time to reflect.

The *Journal & American* editors will have it that we voted for Andrew Johnson for justice of the peace. *Perhaps* we did. There was no man running for the office in opposition to Mr. Johnston *who would or could hold the office if elected*, and for this reason we "went it blind," not knowing or caring who we voted for. We did not examine the ticket placed in our hand at the polls by a Union man. If the editors don't like the way we voted they can lump it. We never could see any fun or principle in running a man for an office he did not want nor could not fill if elected. When we want instructions how to vote we certainly will not go to editors who tried to defeat a part of the soldier ticket last fall and denounced one of the most worthy of them as a sneaking guerrilla.

The *Journal & American* editors expect to influence their readers against the President by withholding his messages and giving but *their* opinion. None of the President's important messages from his inaugural to the present time have appeared in that sheet. If any of the subscribers to that paper have read either or all of the messages, they read them in the *Globe* or some other paper than the *Journal & American*. Would it not be as satisfactory to the *Journal & American* subscribers if the editors would publish the President's messages and let the readers judge for themselves of the honesty and correctness of his policy? The editors should remember that most of their readers are quite as competent as they are to decide upon the honesty of the President.

The tyranny of party leaders will soon be more sensibly felt by the people. Thad. Stevens is an old leader—always in advance of his party—no measure can be too extreme for him if it has in view the recognition of the political equality of the negro with the white man. The people of the loyal States will not endorse Stevens' *extreme notions*, and they will not be "whipped in" to the support of any man for the united Senate or Congress who does.

☞President Johnson is denounced by the extremists as a traitor to the party that elected him, because he has exercised the constitutional right to veto unconstitutional bills. The President says the bills are unconstitutional and otherwise objectionable. Several Republican Senators, Representatives and members of the Cabinet (who could not be whipped into the radical traces) endorse his position, but *they* are not denounced as traitors to the Union party. Why is this?

There was quite a mix up at Gen. Grant's Levee in Washington on Friday night last. The ex-rebel Vice President Stephens was there receiving marked attention. Thad. Stevens was there; President Johnson was there; Montgomery Blair, Gen. Howard, and a host of other distinguished gentlemen were there, with a heavy sprinkling of ladies. The President and Thad. held a pleasant conversation for a considerable time.

A Note of Warning.

The New York *Times*, in all matters appertaining to the White House, is credited with superior facilities for obtaining information. It is said, also, to possess good opportunities for knowing something of coming events in certain high quarters in connection with the Administration. In this view of the case, an article in the Times of Friday, on the President and Congress, more especially the extract which follows, will be read with interest. We quote:

"The manner in which he has exercised the vast patronage at his command affords, perhaps, the most obvious illustration of the President's magnanimity towards his detractors, and his fealty to the party that elected him. Now and then radical prints have circulated stories imputing to him an intention to drive hard bargains when appointments to office were in question. But we have long since put down all such accusations to the general account of lying with which the journals referred to are chargeable. For to this day no established case has been heard of in which appointees have been selected from amongst the Democrats; not one in which the claims and wishes of Republicans have been disregarded We do know, however, of instances in which the recommendations of his Radical revilers have been respected by the President, and of others in which persons have been allowed to remain in office, notwithstanding their active and wholly unjustifiable hostility to his proclaimed policy. We do know that some of the most active intriguers against the President, in Washington and elsewhere, are holders of office from which he may remove them at his pleasure. *This state of affairs can hardly be looked for much longer.* 'They that take up the sword shall perish by the sword.' *And office holders and office seekers who choose to make war against the appointing power should make up their minds to the chances of warfare.* But at present the most remarkable exemplification of the patience and generosity of Andrew Johnson is furnished by the aspect of the patronage question at Washington.

The *Times* maintains that the President has abandoned no principle and will abandon none, that the difference between him and Congress, was not provoked by him, but has been brought about by men in Congress, intent on measures at war with the Constitution. On this point we quote again from the *Times*.

"The country will not forget, then, that the critical period through which we are passing, is the result, not of the President's caprice, obstinacy, or ambition, but of the disposition of the radicals to force through legislation looking to the establishment of negro supremacy in the Southern States. On all practical questions, and on all the issues of the war within the limits of the Constitution, the Union party in Congress is in harmony with the President. The differences that exist have their origin in theories at variance with the Constitution, and utterly incompatible with the perpetuity of the Union. The responsibility, whatever it may amount to, attaches not to the President, who is willing to concede everything but his sense of constitutional duty, but to those who insist upon having their own way in Congress regardless of their consequences."

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights Bill was passed in the Senate on Friday last by the necessary two third vote over the President's veto as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane(Ind), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

"Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, *Cowan*, Davis, *Doolittle*, Guthrie, Hendricks, R. Johnson, *Lane*, (Kan), McDougal, Nesmith, *Norton*, Riddle, Saulsbury, *Van Winkle*, Wright—15.

"Absent—Mr. Dixon.

"(The names of Republicans voting "No" are in Italic.

Later.—The Bill passed the House on Monday and is now a law.

☞The President submitted gracefully to the action of the Senate in ignoring his veto. That is more meekness than the radicals evinced when he vetoed their Freedman's Bureau Bill. They couldn't contain their wrath, but spurned him and denounced him as a traitor, betrayer and a despot.

State Elections.

General Burnside has been elected Governor of Rhode Island by the Union party without opposition.

General Hawley has been elected Governor of Connecticut by the Union party by a majority in the neighborhood of 500.

One fact stands out most prominently:—the leading radicals fought President Lincoln quite as bitterly as they now fight President Johnston. They failed to crush Lincoln and they will fail to crush Johnson.

The New Jersey Legislature has adjourned without electing a Senator in the place of Mr. Stockton who was returned by a vote of the Senate. The vacancy having occurred during the session of the Legislature the Governor cannot appoint, and the election goes to the next Legislature.

The Freedman's Bureau has recently received satisfactory reports from different portions of the southern states regarding the condition of the freedmen. They unite in the statement that they are exhibiting great enterprise and energy in prosecuting their labors, and are nearly self supporting.

A special dispatch to the President from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that the majority at the election there was solely on an issue of sustaining his policy, and that the candidate was elected on it.

Gen. Joe. Lane Stands by the President.

In the U. S. Senate on Friday last Gen. Lane of Kansas, introduced a reconstruction resolution, and made some remaks. We have only room for a few paragraphs and we publish them to show what the Gen. thinks of the President's course so bitterly denounced by some men of the same party.

Mr. Lane said:

"I do know, that the Republican party, of which I am a member, is crumbling to pieces and that every day we postpone the reception of these States insures the destruction of that party.

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, I have been laboring for months to harmonize the President of the United States with the majority upon the floor of Congress. I thought, yesterday, that there was a hope of securing such harmony. It did seem that some of the members of his body were disposed to harmonize with the President of the United States; I proposed to go very far to secure that harmony yesterday. While pursuing this course we are awakened by one of the most vindictive assaults that ever was made upon any official, by either friend or opponent, from the Senator from Ohio [Mr Wade]. He charged my personal friend, a man who for two years sat side by side with me when I learned to respect and admire him for his pluck, his ability and his integrity, and to love him for his manly virtues. A man whom I believed originated as the candidate of the Republican party for the second place within the gift of that party; a man whom I urged upon the Republican convention at Baltimore as their candidate; a man whose election I did my utmost to secure against the friends of the Senator from Ohio. In the most critical moment of that political campaign I was called upon to defend the candidates of the Republican party against an assault similar to that made by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) yesterday. I defended the candidates of the Republican party against that assault and I defended the President of the Republican party against a similar assault from the Senator from Ohio to day. Despot, a dictator, in what? Seeking to reconstruct the rebellious States, he says, in violation of the wishes of the Congress of the United States. When Mr. Johnson took his seat in the Presidental chair, I ask, Mr. President, what had Congress done? They had done this; the people had done this. Mr. Lincoln had marked out the policy of reconstruction adopted by Mr. Johnson and pursued by him since, and the people of the United States and the party to which the Senator from Ohio and myself belonged had endorsed, by triumph majorities, that form of a policy, in violation of the wishes of the Congress of the United States. He calls him a despot for proposing to reconstruct the insurrectionary States upon the theory expressed in that joint resolution, annulling the ordinances of secession, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution and abolishing slavery, repudiating the rebel or Confederate debt, and endorcing the national debt, and extending the right of suffrage to all colored men who could read the Constition of the United States and sign their names and to all colored men who paid taxes upon $250 worth of real property.

Mr. President, I am not as conversant with the constituents of the Senator from Ohio as he is, but I will venture the assertion that outside of New England there is not a single State in this Union, not one State, but will by a majority vote, endorse the policy of reconstruction advised by President Johnson, and expressed in that joint resolution. You cannot go before the people of this country in a policy to give unqualified suffrage to the blacks. You cannot find a State outside of New England, in my judgment, that will endorse such a policy and restrict it to the qualification clause, as the President of the United States recommends, and you can carry the Republican Union party everywhere and with unanimity. A despot for exercising a constitutional right in vetoing a bill of this body!

Mr. President, had the Senator from Ohio occupied the position occupied by President Johnson, in my judgment he would have vetoed the civil rights bill. A despot! What is the exercise of the veto power? It amounts merely to a vote to reconsider, with the lights of his reasons. When, before, has the exercise of a constitutional right justified a political friend of the President of the United States to denounce that President as a despot and dictator! The President has been, and is now, in my judgment, as anxious to harmonize the difficulties of the Union party as any Senator on this floor. If he was met in the same spirit, that party would be reunited and this Union would be restored. His advances are met by insult. His advances are met by denunciations from the heads of the Republican party upon this Senate floor, in language without a parallel. So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I propose, to-day and hereafter, to take my position alongside of the President of the Republican party, and stand there unflinchingly, defending him against the Senator from Ohio, as I defended his predecessor against the Senator from Ohio.

Toward the conclusion of his remarks, he referred to the Connecticut election. One more victory like that would ruin the Republican party. It was the first scratch of the handwriting on the wall. He was not the defender of the President's speech of February. He believed the President was excited when he made it; he had been provoked to it by what had been said of him in Congress.

The Question of a General Amnesty.

Washington, April 9.—The question of a General Amnesty has been seriously discussed in Cabinet on several occasions of late. The President has been strongly urged by many influential Radical Republicans to take this step. It is known that at least three members of the Cabinet are strongly in favor of it. It is not improbable that the President may be induced to take this step at an early day.

James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, was denied his seat in the House to day by a majority of twenty votes.

The Fish Bill.

This important act of legislation has received the signature of the Governor and is therefore a law. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, speaking of the bill, says:—

The bill as passed finally is very nearly similar to the shape in which it was presented to the Legislature by the Executive Committee, appointed by the State Convention called for that purpose and held in this city last fall. The amendments embrace an extension of the operations of the bill to the Swatara and certain other streams not named in the original bill; appointing but one commissioner, instead of one and two assistants; reduces the per diem pay of the commissioner from ten to six dollars; and cuts off the section prohibiting the construction of fish dams and fish baskets in any part of the streams indicated in the bill. If we except the last, it will be seen that none of these amendments are of an important nature; and even the exclusion of the fish baskets section is a matter of very little moment, for these already are prohibited under a severe penalty in the Susquehanna, the North and West Branches and the Juniata by the law of 1836. The section, therefore, was deemed unnecessary, and might with propriety have been left out of the bill when it was originated. The bill in the shape in which it has become a law meets with the hearty approval of the Executive Committee, and other friends of the Fish Restoration measure, as being in every sense adapted to secure the great object in view.

We presume that in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Governor will immediately appoint a commissioner, who will proceed at once to the performance of the duties enjoined upon him in the streams, in order that the several corporations or other parties owning the dams in the streams indicated in the law may proceed to alter them in the prescribed manner; and as these alterations are required to be made by the first of next October, it is possible that by next spring we may be able to regale ourselves with a really *fresh* shad, at a very trifling expense.

We might add, also, as a matter of congratulation to the citizens residing on that portion of the Susquehanna affected by the dams in the river at Columbia and Safe Harbor, that by recent legislation of the State of Maryland in connection with this State, the Susquehanna canal company, who own those obstructions, are placed in such a pecuniary condition as will enable them to comply with the provisions of the act without the least embarrassment; and that we have the official assurance that the company will make immediate arangements for that purpose."

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE SESSION.

Four months of the present session have passed, and the record cannot afford much satisfaction to the lover of the Union to contemplate or to recur to. It has been a period of transition, of preparation, and of discussion, preparatory to the final settlement of the great question of reconstruction, and Congress has gradually assumed an attitude of direct hostility toward the President. The finances, the revenue tax, the tariff, the military peace establishment and other important questions remain undecided, and Congress thus far has been playing against the President, to find itself check mated in every move. The ultra emancipationists, who have secured Liberty, and now demand Equality if not Fraternity, find that during four months' contest with the Executive, they have made no headway, but they are none the less steadfast, and their fixedness of purpose consecrates effort into the solemn energy of duty.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, is more and more convinced in his own mind that *his* policy is the right one, and he firmly believes that there will be a grand popular movement in favor of that policy, so strong is his reliance in the ultimate sagacity of the honest popular judgment. Nothing can deprive President Johnson, whose prominent trait of character is intensity of his will, from the position which he has assumed, and although he has not thus far exercised his power in the defense of his policy, by removing from office all who have opposed it, he will not much longer remain neutral in his own case. Before the close of the present month we may expect to see some new moves on the political chess board.

NEW POSTAL LAWS.

The new postal law, adopted a few days since by Congress, provides that all dead letters shall be returned to the writer free of charge. The issuing of money orders of sums less than twenty dollars, and the charge of ten cents thereafter, that shall be good if presented within a year after date, but no longer. In case of the loss of the order it may be duplicated without charge. Railroad companies shall carry the person in charge of the mails free, and all such matter as the Postmaster General may direct. For injuring or defacing mailable matter deposited in any receiving or delivery box, a person can be fined $1000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

VISIT OF A. H. STEPHENS TO GEN. GRANT.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, attracted considerable attention at the White House, but owing to the crowd of visitors waiting for admission, was compelled to leave without seeing the President. He called upon General Grant, and the General has returned the compliment. The conversation naturally turned on Southern affairs and reconstruction. Mr. Stephens reiterates his positive convictions that the people of Georgia are sincere in their expressions of submission and future loyalty, and naturally desires the speedy admission of her representatives

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Second Controller furnished Representative Julian with a carefully prepared statement, from official data, exhibiting the amount of money required to equalize soldiers' bounties, as provided for by Mr. Julian's bill introduced some time since, and which met with the approval of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League of this district. The Controller estimates the sum required at a little less than $200,000,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The whole number of national banks in the United States is 1,645.—Pennsylvania has 159.

At a recent hunt in the north of England, 4,611 pheasants and 5,000 hares and rabbits were slaughtered.

Reed Bigler, eldest son of Ex-Gov. Bigler, committed suicide, on Monday last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Hawley run 140 behind his ticket in Hartford—his home. English run 50 ahead of his ticket, and got 1550 majority in New Haven—his home.

Ten years ago one barrel of petroleum a week, or fifty barrels a year would overstock the market. Now, more than two million barrels a year are an insufficient supply.

The immigration at New York, this year, to March 31, is 31,673, against 13,966 to same date last year—more than double. About 20,000 come from G. Britain and 11,000 from Germany.

The receipts of internal revenue for the nine months ending March 31st, were $244,000,000, a monthly average of $27,000,000. The yearly aggregate at this rate, would be $325,000,000.

The great bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati is said to be nearly completed. It is two thousand feet long, and one of the spans, measuring over one thousand feet, is said to be the largest in the world.

A machine for making ice has been invented in London, which will produce eleven pounds of ice in an hour, at a cost of not more than half a cent per pound. This is cheaper than the natural article is furnished in most places.

Christian Berger, convicted of the murder of Miss Watts, in Philadelphia, and sentenced to be hanged on 27th inst., was found dead in his cell on Thursday morning last a week. The physician was of the opinion that death resulted from natural causes.

The War Department contemplates the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers from the battle fields of Bull Run, Kettle Run, and other fields or cemeteries, along the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, to Arlington, where they will be deposited in stone vaults under the ground, over which cairns or pyramids of stone will be erected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community. Ocffie, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

OFFICE NEW GRENADA & BROAD TOP OIL CO., New Grenada, Fulton co., Pa., April 4, 1866.

THE annual meeting of Stockholders of the NEW GRENADA & BROAD TOP OIL COMPANY will be held in New Grenada, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., when an election will be held between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., to elect nine Directors, one Secretary and one Treasurer for the ensuing year. By order. [ap10-2*] W. A. GRAY, Sec.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, by note, book account, or otherwise, that they are requested to settle with him on or before the 1st day of MAY, next ensuing, at his office at Coffee Run; and that the accounts of all those who fail to comply with this notice will be left with an attorney for collection. ap10 SIMON COHN.

TRUSSES.

"*Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss*" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never *rust*, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel *spring being coated with hard rubber*); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor, 1347 Chestnut street, Philada., Pa. ap10-1m

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS

692 *Broadway, near 4th st., N. Y.*

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for circular. Pipes $5 to $30 each. ap10-1m

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, *praying the said Court to grant* them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of APRIL next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Alexander Baker, Birmingham.
Jesse Musser, Green Tree.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, March 21, 1866.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$161,374 20
Banking House and lot	7,707 17
Furniture and Fixtures	472 25
Current expenses	2,854 80
Due from Banks and Bankers	91,732 98
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	46,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	24,400 00
Cash on hand, in circ notes of other Nat'l banks	2,021 00
do do do State banks	1,538 00
Specie	1,291 00
Other lawful money	59,905 31
Total Resources	$560,266 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	4,900 42
Circulating notes outstanding	134,025 00
Individual deposits	255,729 21
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,656 04
Discount and Exchanges	6,308 30
Interest	2,517 80
Total Liabilities	$560,266 77

State of Pennsylvania, County of Huntingdon, *ss.*

I, George W. Garrettson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. [Signed.]

GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of April 1866. [Signed.] PETER SWOOPE.

INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANY

OF OIL CITY, PENNA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $7,500,

Divided into 300 shares, of $25 each.

The Best Investment in Huntingdon Co.

This company is to own a Free Royalty, of one half of all the oil to be produced in one well—except cost of production after the well shall have been sunk—on Lease 23, Huff Farm, situated on the east bank of the Allegheny river at the mouth of Deep Run, and opposite to where General Burnside & Co. are sinking fifty wells.

This well is in the

Best Oil producing District in Venango county, Penna,

and adjoins the celebrated "BALLARD WELL," now yielding *heavy lubricating oil, worth $40 per barrel.*

No cost of transportation will be required, as the Huff Farm has a river front of 1452 feet, at almost any point of which steamboats can land.

This one half interest includes engine, tools, tanks, derrick, &c.

Said well to be put down to the second sand rock—412 feet—free from all assessments and working expenses.

A Map of the Premises, Title, &c., may be seen at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S store, Huntingdon. Subscriptions received by Cunningham & Carmon, or Andrew Gleason, Barnet. Subscribe quickly.—Nearly one half of the stock is now taken. ap10

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay *the arrearages* of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W. MYTON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, *at the Court House*, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which *all or any part of the taxes herein specified* shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MYTON, *Treas. of Hunt. Co.*

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1866.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unsealed Lands, up to and including the year 1864:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax D. C.
Barree Township.			
Moses Vanoost,	437		37 13
John B. Morrison,	402		12 80
Brady.			
Lewis Igo,	54		2 01
Joseph Webb,	362	44	13 06
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 06
William Watson,	425		10 20
Christian Kauffman,	33		50
Daniel King,	33		1 04
Carbon.			
Clemens Heirs,	57		63
John Howard,	8		2 00
John Howard,	4 lots in New Grenada,		2 00
Henry Rhodes,	53		2 02
Cook & Elder, now Scholl & Bowman,	133		4 91
John Singer,	438		4 26
William Mowan,	418		4 30
Gratus Miller,	80		60
Samuel Snare,	30		75
Henry Miller,	12		60
Jonathan Pew or Pugh,	100		2 50
Daniel Newcomer,	100		12 70
John P. Baker,	150		15 00
A. S. Russell,	78		5 68
Joseph N. Spangler,	100		5 00
Joseph N. Spangler,	349		9 07
William Shoaf,	439		7 88
Philip Wager,	333		6 01
Cass.			
Edward Nash,	299	98	1 64
John Nash,	289	110	1 60
Robert Miller,	400		4 76
William Miller,	400		4 76
Neal Clark,	157		3 65
Clay.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	9 66
Isaac Green,	232	61	10 44
John Green,	269	56	12 03
Joshua Cole,	264	140	7 95
George Green,	283	31	8 55
Thomas Green, sr.,	303	108	9 09
John Evans,	254		2 54
Cromwell.			
Alexander McKeehan,	402	52	3 82
Charles Bayles,	289	31	3 72
John Smith,	393	17	3 74
G. Stevenson,	250		2 39
John Jourden,	418	20	3 97
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3 74
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 80
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 87
Harriet Glasgow,	153		77
James McMullen,	450		2 07
Dublin.			
John Forrest,	400		1 80
James Old,	350		1 68
Franklin.			
John Palmer,	11		71
James McClellan,	39		7 53
David Caldwell,	40		4 80
Hopewell.			
Peter Herring,	210		2 06
Conrad Herring,	200		2 70
David Shaffer,	212		2 70
Sarah Levi,	202		2 84
Margaret Levi or Mary Levi,	207		2 74
Adam Levi,	205		2 61
Abraham Levi,	200		1 64
Hannah Herring,	97		1 22
Frederick Herring,	37		48
Henry Bates,	200		1 28
Samuel Davis,	220		1 39
Conrad Bates,	200		1 28
Leonard Keelcemle,	180		1 15
Benjamin Shoemaker,	202		1 21
Isaac Wampler,	174		1 11
Peter Wilson,	223		1 41
Joseph Miller,	210		2 80
Juniata.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		5 70
W. Barrack,	200		11 30
Jackson.			
Andrew Boyd,	400		2 80
George, or Robert Grazier,	400		2 80
George Euglis,	400		2 80
Adam Striker,	400		2 80
John Brown,	400		7 10
William Johnston,	400		8 00
Robert Johnston,	400		4 00
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 00
Henry Canon,	400		7 00
John Adams,	400		9 01
John Russell,	400		8 00
James West,	400		4 00
William Steel,	400		6 60
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 70
James McCune,	400		5 70
Samuel Steel,	400		5 70
John Fulton,	400		8 00
Deyinneys Heirs,	37		2 19
Oneida.			
John Jackson,	120		1 87
John Light,	238		9 60
James Whitehead,	204	20	9 18
John Whitehead,	8		55
Wm. B. Zeigler,	11		31
Helfright & Wharton,	23		1 03
Penn.			
Joseph Miller,	210		1 00
Porter.			
William Smith, D. D.,	150		17 10
William Smith, D. D.,	100		11 40
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 60
William Smith,	402		23 91
John N. Swoope & Co.,	275		20 00
" " "	105		6 30
" " "	224		13 77
" " "	158		10 71
" " "	293		16 08
Shirley.			
Peter Wertz,	411	80	1 94
James Caldwell,	405	158	1 92
Benjamin Brown,	420	120	2 00
Samuel Kennedy,	414	85	1 95
Daniel Shindle,	375		1 78
William & John Patterson,	175		83
Springfield.			
Stacey Young,	400		3 80
George Eberts,	75		1 44
Brice X. Blair,	123		1 08
Tell.			
Simon Potter,	335	120	3 38
John Pease,	414	10	3 93
Adam Clow,	431	80	4 10
George Truman,	395	113	3 88
Tod.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	6 09
Speer & Martin,	90		8 77
Ethel Smith,	152		4 55
Benjamin Rush,	400		7 20
Philip Steine,	400		7 20
Jonathan Jones,	400		7 20
Owen Jones,	400		7 20
Thomas Denton,	371		6 70
Stephen Mowan,	450		13 73
Richard Mowan,	432		13 19
Thomas Mowan,	398		12 60
Francis Mowan,	448		10 69
Robert Irwin,	437		5 17
James Witer,	400		18 00
James Mowan,	338		22 88
Isaac Mowan,	394		24 84
Union.			
Arthur Fea,	355		7 07
John Bell,	192		2 84
Robert Bell,	224		4 08
Thomas Bell,	201		3 10
Sarah Elliott.	60		2 40
John Sell,	200		6 00
John Brewster,	400		6 00
Samuel Caldwell,	10		82
do do			
Walker.			
John Ker's estate,	517		26 85
John Patton,	437		6 30
George Cutwalt,	100		5 00
Jacob Myers,	200		28 00
Samuel Findley,	110		6 27
Hugh Lourish,	422		4 62
Rudolph Louris's,	412		3 92
West.			
William Bracken	369		25 83
Philip Sickle,	436		30 52
Cadwalader Evans,	433		38 97
George Bingham,	204		16 53

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1861 and 1862 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844:

Barree.			
William Crownover,	400		11 76
Carbon.			
A. P. Wilson,	103		10 42
T. C. Reamer,	200		3 60
Brice X. Blair,	40		2,88
Edward Horton,	9		17
Job Man,	146		5 25
H. A. Andrews,	21		47
William Settle,	172		5 68
Coalmont.			
W. C. Reamer,	3 lots in Coalmont,		54
F. C. Reamer,	4 " "		36
Clay.			
James Kelley,	70		3 89
G. C. Stonesifer,	1 vacant lot,		20
Hopewell.			
Shoenberger's estate or Mrs. Lytle.	G. Shaffer,	105	1 98
	M. Shaffer,	208	3 86
	J. Herring,	206	3 86
	—— Metz,	90	1 68
	—— Elder,	160	5 62
David Mountain's estate,		90	1 80
" " "		60	60
L. T. Watson,		10	28
Shirley.			
David Caldwell,	2 lots in Mount Union,		88
Tod.			
J. R. Flanagan,		80	3 95
Thomas G. Stapleton,		96	2 52
Union.			
Thomas Bell,		201	3 10

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,* Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for MEN AND BOYS, ALSO, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery. MANUAL GUTMAN. Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS. CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,* Which he offers to the public AT THE CHEAPEST RATES. His stock consists of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SH

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 11, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—Glasses for marksmen, glasses for weak eyes, and glasses for all ages, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

—This being court week, our country friends attending have a good chance to subscribe for the *Globe* for the election campaign.

—A boy named Charley Ramey was shot through the leg by a colored man named John Carrol, in Williamsburgh, Blair county. Carrol was put in jail.

—J. Sewell Stewart and W. B. Zeigler were the delegates elected on Saturday last to the convention to be held in the Court House to day, Tuesday.

—The Tell township orator met with an accident at Mount Union on Monday last. He was thrown from his horse but was not seriously injured

—Some of our go ahead people have already commenced "making garden." We think the recent freezing snap slightly interfered with their operations.

—Our young friend G. B. Armitage has become associated with Dr. R. A. Miller in the Insurance business. This firm represents good companies, and is an able and a reliable one.

—A man named Christian Malone, from Hollidaysburg, was run over in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel, near Gallitzen, and killed. He had tried to walk through.

—Many applications for licenses to sell liquor, were rejected at the Ebensburg court last week, in consequence of remonstrances being presented against them.

—Fishermen are again testing their luck in the streams surrounding us, and "suckers" are once more on the board. Our people are getting tired of such "small fry" and look for something that casts a bigger shadow.

—Milk may be kept sweet by having it constantly in the presence of fresh water. In a milk room provided with tubs, in which the water is changed twice a day, milk will not be soured even by lightning.

—The Hollidaysburg *Whig* has been enlarged to a seven column paper.—This we take as a sign of prosperity. The proprietor says "we shall have to build a new office, get a power press, more new type, &c., &c."

—It is suggested by some of our exchanges that something be done in commemorating the 15th April, next Sunday, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. We join in the acclaim.

—A fine specimen of iron ore has been left with us by Mr. David L Smith It was found on his place in Smith valley, Union township. It is said to be a very valuable ore. Specimen can be seen at this office.

—We have also a specimen of the same kind of ore from the farm of A. B. Shenefelt, on the Branch, about five miles from this place.

—Rev. J. D. Brown sends us another interesting communication from India. We regret that the very great distance obliges him to make his remembrances like angels' visits—"few and far between."

—The *Journal & American* office has been removed to the southwest corner of Bath and Washington streets, a few doors east of the *Globe* office. Their former habitation has been fitted up as a barber shop by "Prof." Chaplin.

—Mr. S Had was in town last week and was "sold" and "taken in" at a lively rate. We look for his fresh arrival in more magnificent proportions, together with his brothers and sisters, some time in fall next.

—We have received the first number of the Juniata *Republican*, published by W. M. Allison & Co., in Mifflintown, Pa. The paper is pledged to the support of the Radicals in Congress, and the intention is, if we judge rightly from the salutatory, to "pitch into" Republicans who support Andy Johnson. The paper is neatly printed.

—The bodies of the following Pennsylvania soldiers buried in Virginia, can be recovered by applying to, or corresponding with George E. Chancellor, at Chancellorsville, twelve miles above Fredericksburg, Va.: Col. Crowther, 110th; Wm. C. Akers, Co A 84th; J. Kyler, E, 84th; J. H., E, 84th; P. Darr, G, 84th; J. Pitshau, G, 84th; Burke, E, 84th; Morris, E, 84th.

Scarce.

We have seldom known butter to be as scarce as it is this season. Farmers have ceased bringing it in, declaring that they have none and can't make any. The price o. the article has accordingly suited itself to the exigency, but it is to be hoped as it is expected that when the tender grassy blades shoot forth in the meadows that then the dressing substance will be plentier, and the figures have a fall.

☞Read card of Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh amongst new advertisements.

Independent Oil Company.

Mr. Andrew Gleason is now in town organizing a company to operate on a lease of the famous Huff farm. As will be seen by an advertisement in these columns, he offers for this company some of the most productive oil property in this country. His lease is next the celebrated Ballard well; and as we are informed there never has been as yet a single failure among all the wells put down on the five adjoining farms lying on the Southern and opposite bank of the Allegheny from Reno. Those interested in oil would do well to look at the plan offered for the organization of this company, on whose stock no working capital or assessments are required. We have no hesitation in asserting that this is a *bona fide* business, and no wild cat speculation. The territory to be developed is in the heart of the oil regions; and the gentleman who has undertaken the enterprise is a citizen of our county and bears a high moral character. Cunningham & Carmon have headed the subscription list with ten shares. *

Coming, Coming, Coming.

Spring is coming, the birds are coming, shad are coming, summer evening promenades are coming, afternoon lemonades are coming, and, indeed, we can't tell you what is not coming; but we want everybody to understand that new goods, including everything eatable, everything wearable, and everything pleasable, have been received at the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Provision store of Cunningham & Carmon, on Railroad street. Those who want to learn for themselves how the price of goods have declined should call on C. & C. By the bye, we might as well add another C to the above and make it C, C, and C, which stand respectively for Cunningham, Carman and Mr. Chaney, the latter the *obliging and popular salesman* always to be found at his post ready to accommodate customers. Call and C the Cs, and see the "sees." *

Broke Out in a New Place.

Dr. J. E. Greene, Dentist of our town, has removed his office to the room opposite the Franklin House, and formerly occupied by the Huntingdon Bank. The Doctor is well situated, and is well provided with accommodations for his numerous friends and patrons. He desires to return thanks to the many who have in the past come to him to be eased of their pains, or to receive a new set of masticators. Dr. Greene's reputation as a Dentist is now established, having had four years' experience in the profession, and the vast number of patrons who call on him when they want "something done" is evidence sufficient that the public have learned to appreciate his services. All we ask is, that those *afflicted* will call on Mr. Greene, receive instant relief, and be satisfied in their own head. *

The illustrated Phrenological Journal for April—contains Thomas Cook, the Excursionist; Dr. Nott; W. V. Wallace; J. Carhart; Alex. Campbell; Miss Carmicheal; with Portraits, Character, and Biography. Causes of Suicide—Temperament—Marriage—Idiocy; Mirthfulness, *Modesty, Order; Signs of Character*—How to Observe; Physiognomy—Primary Rules; Inquisitive Nose. Our Social Relations—To the Girls, by Mrs. Wyllys; Teaching by Love; How to be Happy; a dead man. Visiting America—How to see it. A Negro Baptising; Music as a moral and Physical Agent; Frogs, Fish, Toads. Religious—a discourse by Rev. H. W. Beecher, on Self Esteem; Faith; Self-Improvement; Benevolence; Ethnology, Physiology, etc., only 20 cents, or $200 a year. Address Fowler & Wells, 398 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED,

April 3d, 1866, at Petersburg, by Joseph Johnson, Esq., Mr. CHARLES W. BRYAN of that place, to Miss JENNIE YOUNG of Mt. Union.

On the 20th ult., by Elder A. Rorer, E. D. BOOK, of Huntingdon county and Miss ELIZABETH LONG, of Perry county.

In Allenville, at the residence of Mr. A. Hazlett, by the Rev. I. F. Brown, JAMES GREEN of Huntingdon, Pa., to Miss MIRIAM DIFFENBACH of Allenville.

At Alexandria, Pa., March 22, by the Rev. S. M. Moore, Mr. WILLIAM S. VARNER, of Juniata county, to Miss LIZZIE ALBRIGHT, of Alexandria, Pa.

At the Jackson House, in Huntingdon, April 4th, by Rev. S. A. Crevelling, of Shirleysburg, Mr. SAMUEL M. CARNEY, of Hollidaysburgh, and Miss LOTTIE WERTZ, of Hopewell.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. OLIVER P. ROSS, of Hopewell, and Miss SARAH BELL HORTON, of Fulton county.

DIED,

On the 25th ult. in Porter township, after a lingering illness, Rev. DAVID ALLEN ISENBERG aged 39 years.

The deceased was a zealous laborer in the cause of his Divine Master, and died as the Christian only can die.—Death to him was not the "king of terrors," but a heavenly messenger to set his imprisoned spirit free from its earthly fetters. His confidence in the Saviour was very strong and without a single murmur or one tormenting doubt he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Who in witnessing such a death would not exclaim: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." D. F. T.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the day,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combined to say,
'How blest the righteous when he dies.'"

Notice.

The members of Standing Stone Lodge, I. O. of G. T., will hold their regular weekly meeting in the Academy building, this Tuesday evening.

[For the Globe.]

To the Soldiers.

The Union Campaign League.—Advantages of the Association.

The suggestion made through these columns last week meets with such hearty approval among the soldiers, the class most intimately interested, that the prospects may be considered as very encouraging and the forming of the organization may be looked upon as almost a foregone conclusion.

We have in Huntingdon county probably more than a thousand soldier votes, and of these nine tenths will be polled for General Geary. Yet our enemies, the Copperheads, deny this unanimity, and would have us believe that they will have the support of a large proportion of our number. It is to convince the people of the falsehood of the Copperhead assumption, that so many of the soldiers desire this association. We will make the proposition to the loyal citizens of the county who have not been in the service, that if they will meet the Copperheads and poll as many votes for our candidate as they can for theirs, we, the soldiers, will come in as a majority of not less than nine hundred or a thousand.

The soldiers exert a powerful influence, not only in this commonwealth, but in the whole country, and many who might otherwise vote with the Copperheads, will trust in the judgment and the instincts of the men whose devotion and valor carried the nation successfully through the war, and a united expression of their sentiment will be of more benefit to our cause than can possibly be accomplished during the whole campaign if they remain silent.

The Copperheads say General Geary is not a distinguished soldier, and ask decision why we did not nominate one of wider reputation and greater fame. They who pretend to be ignorant of his services and his record but stultify themselves, and even if it were true that he is not *distinguished*, this is a charge that may more truthfully be made of millions who served in the war, whose names have scarcely been known except upon the company rolls. Has the time really come when a candidate is to be deprived of our votes because he did not rise to the command of a corps or an army? If so, then the *private* soldier has no chance for political preferment. If we would not repudiate our right to the favor of our countrymen, we must vote for General Geary. But I have no fear that any will be misled by the malignity of the Copperheads. How bright are the character and the deeds of our candidate when compared with those of Mr. Clymer.

It has been urged that a meeting of the soldiers be called as soon as practicable, and that we enter immediately upon our work in the campaign. Although we have six months before us, a speedy organization is desirable. The earliest possible day should be selected. We should be in the field before the close of the present month. I would suggest that a meeting be held on Saturday, the 28th ult.

[No. XIII.] COMMONPLACE.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, providing that all veteran volunteers from the State, who have been regularly reinlisted and remustered under General Orders No. 191, from the War Department, dated June 25th, 1863, and extending to April 1st, 1864, and who have not received any local bounty, nor given their credit to localities outside of this State, shall be paid a local bounty of three hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the proper authorities of counties, cities, wards, boroughs and township, as received the credit therefor.

Transcripts from the records in the Adjutant General's office of this State certified to by the Adjutant General, as well as General Orders from the War Department, will be received in evidence, and the place of residence named in the re enlistment and muster-in rolls, will be considered the place of credit, in the absence of other evidence. The School Directors of the township, ward or borough in which such credits for veteran volunteers were received and counted in filling the quotas under the several calls of the President for troops, are authorized and required to levy and collect a sufficient tax to pay the veteran volunteers or their heirs or legal representatives. The bill provides that all officers and soldiers who have been and are now in the service, or their orphans or widowed mothers shall be exempt from the payment of taxes for this purpose.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April, 9.

Family Flour	$9.25
Extra Flour	$8,00
Superfine Flour	$6.00
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,40@2.70
Fair and Prime Red	$2,40@2.50
Rye	90
Corn, prime Yellow	75
Oats	63
Barley	75
Cloverseed, ₩64 lbs	$6,60
Timothy	$1,50
Flaxseed	$2.75
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₩ bl	$7,00
Extra Flour	$9,00
Family Flour	10,00
White Wheat Family	$2,75
Corn Meal ₩ cwt	$1,60
Buckwheat Meal ₩ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$1,60 @ 2,05
White Wheat	$2,00 @ 2,50
Corn	65 to 70
Oats	40
Barley	60
Cloverseed ₩ 64 lbs	$4,00 @ 5.50
Timothy	$2,75 to 3,00
Flaxseed	$2,00 to 2.05
Rye Chop ₩ cwt	$1,60
Bran ₩ cwt	$1,00
Shorts ₩ cwt	$1,40
Mixed Chop	$2,25
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₩ lb	30
Hops ₩ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₩ lb	4
Beans ₩ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₩ lb	55 to 65
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₩ lb	13 to 15
Dried Peaches ₩ lb	18 to 20
Ham	20 to 22
Sides	17
Shoulder	15
Dried Beef	22
Lard	18
Butter	40
Eggs	20
Country Soap	10
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00
Rye Straw ₩ bundle	8
Potatoes ₩ bus	$1,20
Apple Butter ₩ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₩ lb	50 to 65
Large Onions ₩ bus	$1,40
Small Onions ₩ quart	15
Corn Brooms ₩ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₩ quart	12

Value of Metal Tipped Shoes for Children

An acquaintance who has three children, informs us that since he commenced buying tipped shoes (one year ago), he has saved the price of new boots for himself.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gold Gilt Blinds.

A splendid assortment just received at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—Buy your supplies of candies; fruit, nuts, syrups, &c., from GEO. MILLER & SONS, 610 Market street, Philadelphia. They are an old established house, and always fill orders, whether large or small, promptly.

☞EYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper *Advertising* and General Purchasing Agents, No. 409 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec.26'865-1y

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A regular meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on *Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court* (10th inst.) By order of the Society.

R. M'DIVITT, Sec.

ap3.]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. [Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

J. M. SMITH,
W. S. SMITH,
Administrators.

ap3-6t*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, SUSAN JANE DAVID, on my account, as I will not pay any bill contracted by her.

March 27, 1866-4t* JACOB DAVID.

BRIDGE TO BUILD. The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1866. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handing in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WAREEL, } Comrs

$40 REWARD.—Was stolen out of my store in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on Sabbath night the 4th of March, 1866, sundry articles of merchandise, consisting of part of one piece of brown Merino with small flower, one piece plaid Cassimere, also three Watches, one a detached lever with hunting case, two cylinder escapement, one rifle gun, one extra violin, a lot of suspenders, a lot of silk handkerchiefs, silk velvet braid, a lot of fancy trimmings, butter, a lot of pen knives, one red photograph album, rings, lead pencils, and a variety of other articles of fancy goods. $20 will be paid for the recovery of the goods, and $20 for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, or $40 for both. DAVID WEAVER.

mh21-5t

FRESH

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

WE LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG.

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3'65.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

WOOL, BLANKETS, COVERlets, Ingrane, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Rugs, Oil and Floor Cloths, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7'65 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of LEOPOLD BLOOM.

oc24

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

SALES.

Farm For Sale.

ALL that farm or tract of land situate in WALKER township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in said borough,

On Thursday the 12th day of April next.

This farm contains two hundred and thirty seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and has thereon a large and comfortable Dwelling house, a large bank Barn and other outbuildings. There is also a well of excellent water at the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young orchard of fruit trees just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides on the farm, and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him every necessary information regarding terms, &c

CORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Mch 14-2t

GROUND RENTS

For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.

Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.

Apply at the GLOBE office. fe21

Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co., OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $500,000

Divided into 50,000 shares at $10 each.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENT—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER—E. B. HARPER, Of Harper, Darner & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—LOUIS R. McDONOUGH, Philadelphia.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES—D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.

OFFICE—*No. 55 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Silver Mining Profitable.

That the business of Mining and reducing silver quartz is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mexico, Peru, Germany, and other silver-bearing countries, and that Silver lodes are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the *testimony of such eminent and disinterested men as* Bishop Simpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof. James, Hon. Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engaged in the business of mining in that State. Prof. Silliman, whilst in Nevada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills!"

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in a lecture delivered in the city of New York, after his return from Nevada, said: "Were the debt of our nation $30,000,000, there is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off, to give to every soldier who returns from our battle-fields muskets of silver instead of iron. * * * I do not speak now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from *observation and actual calculation.*

What Dividends may be Expected

As to the amounts of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, operating in Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.

Harpers' Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada," which, with reference to the profits of silver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average *value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20* per cent. per month to the investor; and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when once opened."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, speaking on this subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, these mines have paid from 300 to 800 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested."

What other Companies are Doing.

There is not a single Company now in operation with their own machinery in Nevada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success. All are returning not only large, but ENORMOUS Dividends, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly *advanced.* For instance, on March 24, the stocks of the older Companies were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry, $980; Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $355; Imperial, $417; Crown Point, $1,010; Alpha, $260, Yellow Jacket, $430." The original price of these stocks was less than $50—some of them only $10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success *even greater* than that achieved by the Gould & Curry. For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only $10, is now quoted at $1,150. So, also, the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall: its shares, though originally sold at $10, soon went up to $105, and on the 1st of March had advanced to $300

The Natural Conclusion.

It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enterprise, requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, *with so little risk*, as Silver Mining. *Every Company that owns a mine, and will honestly go to work must be a success! It cannot possibly fail.* The only difference between companies *at work* will be in the *amounts* of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY

Are the owners of NINETEEN (19) valuable LEDGES or MINES, amounting to 41,000 linear feet (the chief of which is the Revenue Extension Lead, one of the richest ever discovered in that district), all of which are situated upon the celebrated Lander Hill, near Austin, Nevada. The Hopkins' Tunnel, which commences at the foot of Lander Hill, and will pierce the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the Silver Veins, and will cut in its course upward of one hundred and fifty mines (this number being already located), is also the property of this company. Work upon this tunnel is being pushed forward with energy, and has already reached upward of three hundred feet.

The Superintendent telegraphs from Austin, Nevada, under date of February 22, 1866, as follows:

"At work on Revenue Extension Mine; ore taken out to-day assays $467,45 to the ton. Work on Hopkins' Tunnel advanced 70 feet since last dispatch (February 2)."

And again, under date of March 5th, as follows:

"Receipts in bullion $1,960. Tunnel advanced 109 feet, Revenue shaft 20 feet."

What Others Say about it.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of March 3, contains a letter from one of its correspondents, dated Austin, Nevada, February 5, 1866, which says:

"At the lower extremity of the city of Austin—quondam Clifton—where Pony Canon debouches into Reese River Valley, a project has been commenced, which, if carried out in accordance with the plan of those who conceived the scheme, will prove one of the most magnificent works of the day, and which cannot fail to handsomely reward those who push it to completion. I allude to the Hopkins' Tunnel. The Revenue Extension Mining Company, owning this Tunnel, have a series of ledges lying parallel *with each other, located upon the hill, at the foot of* which this work commences, and will cut at nearly a right angle each lode with which it comes in contact throughout its entire length, and they can be numbered by the score—the hill being literally seamed with them. As this great work progresses, vein after vein of the rock bearing the precious metal will be crossed, at a depth sufficient to render their working profitable, each in succession being cut at a greater depth from the surface than the preceding one, owing to the *rising of the hill in which* they are located. Upon these veins, after they are crossed workmen can be engaged in extracting the ores upon either side of the tunnel, without in any manner hindering its progress."

The Success of the Company Certain.

It is thus apparent that the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company have progressed so far in their operations that success is not only certain, but *actually at the door.* Before the close of the coming summer—perhaps by the middle—it will be ranked amongst the DIVIDEND PAYING companies, and its stock will, in all probability, advance to $25, $50, or perhaps even $100 per share—Therefore, *now is the time to invest.* Only a small portion of the working capital yet remains unsold, and the Directors are anxious that it should be disposed of immediately, in order that there may be no delay in the prosecution of the work in hand. Hence this advertisement.

Price of shares $10, free of assessment.

Certificates issued as soon as funds are received.

Persons wishing to invest, whether in large or small amounts, may remit to or address

E. B. HARPER, TREASURER,
No. 55 South Third Street,
March21-1m Philadelphia.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheelbarrow.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Hay Forks, Trace and Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Ties, Curry Combs, Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

Medical Electricity!

The Deaf may hear! the Blind see! and the Lame leap for Joy!

DR. E. C. PRUYN, graduate of one of the first medical colleges in the union, located at Albany, and having had an extensive southern practice, will for a few months treat diseases,

IN THIS PLACE.

He feels certain that he can successfully treat the following:

DEAFNESS,
CURVATURE OF THE SPINE,
RHEUMATISM,
PALSY,
DYSPEPSIA,
CANCER,
DISEASES OF THE EYE, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TO THE LADIES!

Diseases so prevalent among females successfully treated without any of the disgusting exposures which have been resorted to by some of the physicians in our large cities. Ladies, therefore, need have no hesitation in consulting the Doctor.

The public may be sure that there is no quackery. The Doctor does not pretend to cure everything, or raise the dead, but the diseases above mentioned, with many others, if curable, he will cure.

The Doctor may be consulted at JACKSON'S HOTEL for a few months.

☞Consultation free. Charges moderate.

Huntingdon, Mch 27, 1866

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH, JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c.

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, *with sliding* hand and bolt, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and with the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,

fe7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

SPEC

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[From the New York Herald.]

Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson--The Moral Power of Moral Courage.

The strong and earnest vetoes of Andrew Johnson carry us back to the stormy times of Andrew Jackson. Brought up in the same school, and fighting his political battles under Jackson in the same State, Johnson, in one great essential especially, is a worthy representative of Old Hickory. We allude to that high quality of moral courage which enables a man on the right course to confront and overcome all impediments. To the exercise of this quality, this readiness to assume the responsibility on critical occasions, we may justly attribute the moral power of Jackson's Presidential policy, and the popular strength and the long succession of victories of the old Jacksonian Democratic party.

General Jackson was first elected President upon the glory of his battle of New Orleans—a small affair compared with that of Admiral Farragut, and a mere flea bite compared with the Vicksburg, Chattanooga, or Petersburg operations of General Grant; but it was a grand military lesson until all our previous wars, armies, and battles were dwarfed by those of our great Rebellion. New Orleans, however, would hardly have served Jackson for a second term. Upon the merits of the first four years of his Administration depended the question of his re-election. Had he been satisfied with a passive submission to the will of Congress he might have had an easy time, but there would have been nothing left of him upon which to make even a respectable fight for the succession. In declaring war against the obnoxious financial monopoly, the old United States Bank, and in vetoing the bill for the renewal of its charter, he consolidated the elements of his Administration, and fixed the majority of the American people around his standard, in the name of the Democratic party.

His decisive method for obtaining a harmonious Cabinet; his prompt and effective treatment of South Carolina in her nullification movement; of France in regard to certain indemnities, and of refractory office holders right and left, and his frequent collisions with an opposition majority in one or the other branch of Congress, and sometimes in both, all contributed to strengthen him with the people as a man who was not to be frightened from his course by dangerous obstacles, nor diverted by the allurements of expediency or popularity. But it was the war with the United States Bank, and the moral courage he developed in that conflict with "the bank monster," that made him irresistible before the people. Thus the moral heroism of Jackson built up that great national Democratic party which fell to pieces under the imbecilities and cowardice of poor Pierce and Buchanan, involving us in all the horrors of the late Rebellion.

Out of this Rebellion and from Tennessee we have in Andrew Johnson a disciple and a representative of Andrew Jackson; and in the vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill we have in the highest degree a reproduction of the moral courage of Old Hickory, as illustrated in his bank veto. The fight in the one case was against a powerful financial monopoly; in the other it is upon the larger issue of the blending of all races of men in this country—whites, blacks, yellows, reds, and browns, Caucasians, Africans, aborigines, Mongols and mongrels—upon the common level of political and social equality. President Johnson, against a two thirds majority passing the measure in each house of Congress, has boldly taken his position against this startling revolutionary measure, and thus he is prepared to abide the judgment of the people.

The odds in Congress appear to be against him; but so they appeared in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and yet that veto has been sustained. The same result will probably follow in regard to this Civil Rights bill; but in any event the question is now before the people, and upon the broad and general issue raised between Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew Johnson, the abolition radical and the national conservative. It is already apparent that the indomitable pluck of Mr. Johnson has given him a powerful hold upon the public confidence. The American people like a man of pluck, and especially do they admire this quality in the occupant of the White House, when they believe him to be right. Hence the popularity of Jackson, and hence the great and growing popularity of Johnson in the first year of his administration. At this rate, with the masses of the people on his side, we may be sure that the party of the Administration will be overshadowing party in the field for the succession.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.

☞ **Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.**

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RE-ceived at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

HARD COAL.—A superior article of Hard Coal for sale at
jn9 S. E. HENRY & CO.

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for A good Clothe, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c

COURT AFFAIRS.

APRIL TERM, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th of January, A. D. 1866, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benj. F. Patton and Anthony J. Beaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of APRIL next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th day March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing teat the 20th of January, A. D. 1866, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of APRIL, A. D., 1866, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Mch. 14, '66.

TRIAL LIST,
APRIL TERM, 1866.

FIRST WEEK.

Leonard Weaver for use	vs H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co
Watkins & Woods	vs Robert Grafius.
Dr. Shoenberger's executor	vs Wilson & Lorenz
J. Crawford Wallace	vs G. & J. H. Shoenberger.

SECOND WEEK.

William Stewart	vs A. W. Oaks & S. Semple
Jacob Cresswell	vs F. H. Lane et al.
J. McPherran's executors	vs Martin Orlady.
David Caldwell	vs J. Sewell Stewart.
Patrick Hammill	vs W. E. M'Murtrie et al
J. E. Glasgow for use	vs Mary Gibbony's executors.
D. McMullin for use	vs Harrison Gorsuch
John Megahan	vs Boyer & Johnston.
John F. Herron	vs David Blair.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GRAND JURORS.

R K Allison, farmer, Brady
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield
Samuel H Boyer, farmer, Penn
John Brewster, merchant, Walker
William Briggs, farmer, Shirley
Humphrey Chilcote, laborer, Union
George Colder, brewer, Alexandria
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin
W Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark
Barton Green, merchant, Barree
Elijah Gillam, farmer, Barree
J W Isenberg, blacksmith, West
Jared Johnston, farmer, West
Benjamin Kyler, farmer, Cass
Thomas Keitn, farmer, Hopewell
Philip Locke, farmer, Springfield
Jacob Musser, farmer, Brady.
H M'Manigal, livery keeper, Hunting'n
Jacob Mountain, farmer, Carbon
Henry C Robison, farmer, Dublin
George Smith, farmer, Cass
J B Summers, farmer, Hopewell
Benj. Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Saml. Thompson, farmer, Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Anderson, Sr., farmer, Penn
Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
Daniel Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Andrew Beers, miller, Franklin
Samuel Book, farmer, Tell
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson
Thomas Cisney, farmer, Tell
A Carothers, innkeeper, Cromwell
Luden Dean, laborer, Union
Aaron W Evans, J P, Cassville
William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
Daniel Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris
Robert Gifford, farmer, Shirley
Georgo Garbor, farmer, Cromwell
William Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida
Daniel Goodman, farmer, Huntingdon
Richard D Heck, farmer, Cromwell
William Hess, farmer, Springfield
Henry Hammer, farmer, Morris
William S Harper, farmer, Dublin
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter
Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson
Abraham Myers, carpenter, Penn
John P Myton, farmer, West
George McCool, farmer, Oneida
Henry A Mark, farmer, Juniata
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
William V Miller, farmer, Oneida
Samuel Myton, farmer, Barree
Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield
Winchester McCartney, farmer, Brady
W M'Murtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon
Samuel Neal, farmer, Oneida
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass
Joseph G Park, farmer, Cass
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin
Peter Peightal, farmer, Penn
T D Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon
James Stewart, farmer, Jackson
David Stever, farmer, Cass
Samuel Tussey, farmer, Morris
L D Tate, weaver, Jackson
Jackson White, farmer, Union
David Wallsmith, farmer, Oneida
George Wagoner, farmer, Shirley
Benjamin Wallace, farmer, Morris

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

W Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark
George Bell, drover, Barree
John H Benford, carpenter, Coalmont
Jonathan S Briggs, farmer, Tell
Alexander N Campbell, clerk, Penn
Thomas Carmon, tinner, Huntingdon
James Coulter, farmer, Tell
Benjamin Coble, laborer, Penn
John H Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell
Casper Fisher, farmer, Hopewell
Kenzie L Green, farmer, Clay
George Garver, farmer, Shirley
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriormark
Andrew Heffner, miller, Walker
Samuel Hackedorn, innkeeper, Shirley
Geo. A Heaton, merchant, Coalmont
John Hawn, Jr., farmer, Junirta
David Johnston, saddler, Penn
John Kiner, farmer, Union
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida
John Magill, farmer, Penn
John McClain, farmer, Tod
David E Nail, shoemaker, Penn
Benjamin Neff, miller, West
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Penn
James Port, Huntingdon
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker
Isaac S Sheetz, Carbon
William Smith, carpenter, Tell
Samuel Schell, farmer, Hopewell
Andrew Shore, farmer, Shirley
James Snyder, farmer, Henderson
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell
W C Vantries, merchant, Warriorm'k
Henry Wolfkill, farmer, Brady
William Wible, farmer, Springfield

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,

Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865–6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY

Again in Bast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c. Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand. Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9–3m*

NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866ly

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O C TRAINS

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	ACCOM.	STATIONS.	*EASTWARD* WAY PASSENGER.	DAY EXPRESS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.		A.M.
5 30	.....	11 52	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 10	.....		8 35
5 38	.....	12 03	.....	Mt. Union,	5 03	9 55		8 25
5 47	.....	12 17	.....	Mapleton,	4 54	.....		8 15
5 57	.....	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	4 45	9 37		8 05
6 14	8 12	12 48	6 10	Huntingdon,	4 34	9 24		7 50
6 30	.....	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	4 18	9 08		7 30
6 38	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	4 10	.....		7 20
6 46	.....	1 32	6 50	Spruce Creek,	4 02	8 54		7 10
6 54	.....	1 52	.....	Birmingham,	3 45	.....		6 55
7 15	9 01	2 05	7 15	Tyrone,	3 35	8 31		6 45
7 30	.....	2 20	.....	Tipton,	3 25	.....		6 33
7 36	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	3 20	.....		6 20
7 41	.....	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	3 15	8 12		6 10
8 00	9 20	3 00	7 50	Altoona,	3 00	7 53		6 00
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.		A.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

April 1, 1866.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9,00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 25 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 5 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M; Ashland 6 00 and 11,15 a m, Tamaqua at 7,35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 3 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1,00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,52 a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through; 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM. P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 10	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 20	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 05
	LE 10 00			LE 4 05
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 55	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 65	Saxton,		3 50
10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
10 25	Crawford,		3 25
AR 10 35	Dudley,		3 20
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
an24-1y No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

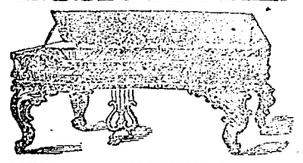
OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [jn14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAELLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments & Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 One door west of Lewis' Book Store

INK. INK. INK!

NOTICE

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agents for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞ All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial. John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 19, '65–tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

C L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

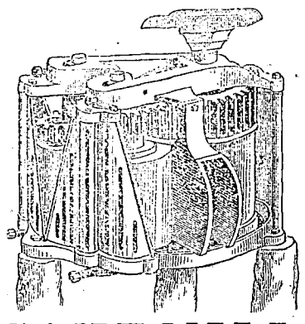
☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

1866. 1866.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!

New style MELODEONS, with improvements.

Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-9m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Ladies' Furs,

OF ALL KINDS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.

Ladies, call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application.

EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
mh7-3m 311 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,

Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,

No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,

(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65–1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. dc30-1y

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN
CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE,

The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age!

Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day.

I will give any one agent $100 if he can sell 50 thousand

☞ Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.

feb28-4t PHILIP HILL,
259 Market street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Fishing Tackle.

JOHN KRIDER,

N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Just in receipt of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy **Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.**

suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh14

POUDRETTE!

(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)

A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 420, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—

fe21-3m FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of

LINEN & OIL SHADES.

Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

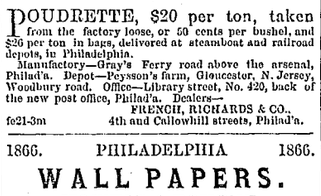
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

January17, 1866–1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,



Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE.
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

☞ Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

Pollock's
Mercantile Philadelphia College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and (701) *Chestnut sts.* (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

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